



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

own belief and urge it as the true one." He emphasizes the sentimental quality that attaches to the best methods of instruction. He observes that the heart directs the mind, and that the "moral feelings of the people are their main safeguard."

CLYDE L. KING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

BEARD, CHARLES A. *American City Government*. Pp. ix, 420. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1912.

This is not a study of the existing governmental and administrative machinery of American cities, nor even a study of the newer tendencies therein. It is primarily a study of the newer functions of municipal government.

The volume begins with a chapter on the constituent elements in municipal populations and the political implications of the revolution in the growth, size and complexity of our cities. The second chapter treats of home rule. The author points out that in home rule the line bounding legitimate state intervention in municipal affairs is difficult to draw, and that, in spite of home rule charters, shrewd legislators, supported by judicial sanction, may, under the guise of general acts, pass a great deal of special legislation for home rule cities. The chapter, however, does not discuss the judicial decisions in home rule states as to the meaning and extent of home rule. A study of these decisions will be necessary in order to overcome the feeling left by the chapter that home rule is not a vital reform.

The author makes much of the necessity for emphasis upon the construction, management, standardization and efficiency of the administrative departments. The chapter on raising and spending the city's money is not so much a careful study of municipal taxation as a study of the newer fields in which the city's money should be spent. Special attention is given to the methods of making budgets, especially the attempts of several cities to do away with the evils inherent in budget-making by ward politicians, by taking this important activity out of the hands of the councils and vesting it in some authority representing the larger municipal interests. This method centers responsibility, reduces the power of the ward worker, encourages publicity, helps to educate the citizens and gives each and every civic organization an opportunity to place newer city needs before the public. Open hearings should be held upon the estimates before they have been finally acted upon by the budget-making authorities.

Dr. Beard points out that improvement in our expert municipal service imperatively demands the following conditions:

"Recognition on the part of the public that expert municipal administration cannot be realized by calling butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers from private life for short terms in public offices with which they are not familiar.

"The establishment of educational facilities for training men and women in public service.

"The selection of experts without regard to local residence.

"The adoption of the practice of selecting public servants of the higher rank by competition among qualified persons from all over the country.

"The recognition of expert municipal service as a career worthy of the ambition of the best minds and characters.

"Payment of adequate salaries."

The streets of the city, the health of the people, the housing problem, industrial training, recreation, city planning, franchises and the newer attitudes and methods of regulating franchises, and public utilities are discussed in a most suggestive and illuminating manner. As a whole the book discusses city government from the collectivistic point of view. An interesting part of the chapter on Municipal Democracy is devoted to the growth, influence and doctrines of the socialist party.

CLYDE L. KING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

BLAIR, EMMA H. *The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes.* 2 vols. Pp. 784. Price, \$10.00. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1911-12.

From time to time we have called attention to the valuable reprints of historical documents being issued by the A. H. Clark Company. The present volumes indeed are more than reprints, even though the bulk of the text is old. Several manuscripts are included. After a brief opening chapter by the editor, volume one contains from pages 25 to 272 the first English translation of the Memoir on the Manners, Customs and Religion of the Savages of North America, by Nicolas Perrot, originally published in French in 1864. Nicolas Perrot, originally a *coureur de bois*, spent from 1665 to 1699 amongst the Algonquins, mainly acquiring a knowledge of their different tongues and becoming an official representative of the government.

On pages 273 to 372 is a translation of the History of Savage Peoples who were Allies of New France, by Claude Charles Le Roy, Bacqueville de la Potherie, who appeared in Canada in 1697. This monograph of Le Roy runs over into the second volume to page 138. Then follows to page 248 two memoirs relating to the Sak and Foxes, the first part being a Letter of Major Marstron and the second an Account of their Manners and Customs, by Thomas Forsyth. The balance of the second volume is made up of biographical sketches and notes on Indian organization, with some description of the present conditions amongst the Sioux and other Indians. There is a very comprehensive bibliography on the Indians and a good index of the two volumes.

Students of American history who are interested particularly in its beginnings, in the relation of the white man to the Indian, will be very grateful for having so much first-hand material brought within easy access.

CARL KELSEY.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

CHANNING, EDWARD; HART, ALBERT B., and TURNER, FREDERICK J. *Guide to Study and Reading of American History.* Pp. xvi, 650. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1912.

The original edition of this well nigh indispensable Guide was published in 1896. In view of the numerous and important additions to the historical literature of